Guaranteed Bona-Fide, Every-Day Circulation Larger Than That Of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The Department of Justice at Washington seems to be in a dilemma as to action in the matter of assistant postmaster Tolbert, who was run out of South Carolina, and the same difficulty arises as to the case of R. H. Bunting, U. S. commissioner, who was expelled from Wilmington. —— The Marine Hospital Service is struggling with the yellow fever problem, now that new relations are established with Cuba and other fever localities. —— Movement of U. S. troops to Havana will begin in ten days; a division of the Seventh Corps will be the first to go. —— Negro regiments in Santiago province are to be transferred to a corps where more rigid discipline can be imposed. —— The German Emperor has sailed for a port on the Adriatic, where he will go overland direct to Berlin. —— Serious insurrections are developing in China. —— The British battleship Formidable, the largest warship in the world, launched at Portsmouth, Eng.; a notable feature was the entwining of the British and American flags on the official stand. —— Negroes in New York city held a mass meeting and adopted resolutions denouncing the recent race conflicts in North and South Carolina. —— Madrid newspapers deprecate the dilatory proceedings of the peace commissioners in Paris and urge their government to yield quickly, since it is impossible for Spain to renew the struggle. —— A young white girl riding in the most aristocratic suburb of Cincinnati, was dragged from her horse and outraged by a negro; a posse with bloodhounds are in pursuit of the ravisher. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent., the last loan being at 2 per cent.; cotton dull; middling uplands 5⅝c.; flour firm; wheat —spot easy; No. 2 red 76¼c.; corn—spot firm; No. 2, 39⅝c.; rosin steady; spirits turpentine steady.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 17.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 50 deg.; 8 P.M., 54 deg.; maximum, 56 deg.; minimum, 50 deg.; mean, 53 deg.

Rainfall for the day, T.; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.18 inch.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Unsettled weather and rain continues in the Atlantic and East Gulf coast States, and also in the lower Lake sections. Light showers occurred in the same sections during the day, while elsewhere no rainfall is reported. Over all sections west of the Mississippi valley the weather is generally clear, with only slight changes in temperature noted. The pressure has fallen rapidly throughout the Mississippi valley and slightly thence eastward to the coast, with a low pressure area central in the upper Mississippi valley. There is apparently a disturbance or storm still central off the South Carolina and Georgia coasts.

Stage of water in the rivers at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 7.0 feet

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—partly cloudy, with showers on the coast; warmer in northwest portion; fresh easterly winds

Port Almanac---Nov. 18.

Sun Rises	6.39 A. M.
Sun Sets	4.51 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 14 M.
High Water at Southport	11.20 P. M
High Water, Wilmington	1.10 A. M.

In the case of [illegible] Wyck the office sought the man found the other fellow, who had been chasing it with a lot of Rough Riders.

Jerry Simpson knows what hit him. It was the war racket on high priced wheat last year; too strong a combination for the man of Medicine Lodge to get over, and consequently he went under.

There is a proposition in Florida to protect the alligator. Those who favor it say that if it were not for the alligators there would be so many snakes in that State that people who were not snake-proof would have to migrate. The alligators relish snake diet.

The law-repealing fever has become so strong in Georgia that they not only talk of repealing the laws protecting 'possums, but it is proposed to repeal the law which makes women eligible to the office of State Librarian. There mustn't be offices enough in that State to go 'round.

There are a good many counties in Texas in which there is still a good deal of room. There are more than twenty in which there are not a hundred children of school age, and one county in which there are only six. We make this paragraph for the especial benefit of Marion Butler, Cy Thompson, &c.

Old Li Hung Chang probably wishes he had eloped with the Dowager Empress of China and lost her, for she seems disposed to sit down on the old chap. She has just sent him up the Yellow River to see if some way can't be discovered to keep it within its banks and prevent it from drowning so many towns and people.

Boss Platt is going to get even with the New York brewers who contributed to the VanWyck campaign fund, by favoring legislation for purer beer, which will make their beer cost more. But why not throw in bigger glasses and thus also get even with the saloon men? With purer beer and bigger glasses the New York burgers would be in it.

In one of the Michigan counties where the Democrats were so much in the minority that they didn't expect to elect anybody, they nominated a woman for county attorney, as a joke, and on election day she had the joke on them and the Republicans, too, for she was the only one on the Democratic ticket elected.

A Chinese missionary writes that the movement in China to abolish the barbarous custom of compressing the feet of female children to keep them small is making so much progress that hopes are entertained that the custom will soon be entirely abolished.

The latest plan reported from Washington to get Alger out of the Cabinet is to appoint Senator McMillan Ambassador to England, and let Alger slip into his seat in the Senate. This would make the thing easy with honors all 'round.

Mr. Mierzoriski, a once famous Polish tenor, who made $500 for a performance, got a job a short while ago as a hotel porter in Cannes, France. His voice is gone, and so is his money, for he was too fond of gambling.

A brainologist says the two hemispheres of a man's brain do not act simultaneously, but alternately. Perhaps this is the reason why some men can get on the opposite sides of a question so often and so quickly.

Some of the Republican politicians North are talking about more "force bills." Nonsense. The force bill experiment was tried once, and it fizzled out so completely that it will never be tried again.

President McKinley is in favor of a canal through the isthmus. With Hawaii annexed and grabbing the Philippines the canal becomes a necessity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. Gore—Raisins.
Masonic—Meeting St. John's Lodge.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Strayed—Pointer dog.
For Sale—Star coffee mill.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. B. F. Rogers, of Concord, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. P. R. Albright, of Raleigh, is registered at The Orton.

— Mr. J. W. Wiley, of Charlotte, is in the city on business.

— Mr. Henry Shaw, of Moss Side, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. D. Steinback, of Henderson, is in the city, registered at The Orton.

— Mr. Ed Stanley, of Whiteville, and a member of Company K, spent yesterday in the city.

— Rev. W. H. Townsend, of Scott's Hill, was one of Wilmington's welcome visitors yesterday.

— Sergeant J. W. Jelks, of Battery I, Fort Caswell, was a welcome caller at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. A. J. Johnson, one of the STAR's good friends in Sampson county, was in the city yesterday and made the office a pleasant call.

— Justice Jno. J. Fowler returned yesterday from Columbia. He will be joined by his family to-day. They have been visiting relatives there.

MAYOR WADDELL'S COURT.

Quite a Number of Cases for His Consideration Yesterday Morning.

A number of cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct were tried in the city court yesterday morning.

The first was that of James Brinkley, arrested by officer Huggins the night previous. He was fined $5 and costs.

Alfred Simmons, arrested by officer Harris for being drunk and down on the streets, was let off on payment of the costs.

William Council was brought in by officer Simmons for a plain drunk and also escaped with the costs.

Marribel Washington was not present to answer the charge in her case, and a capias had to be issued.

Mrs. Therall's Funeral.

Yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, from St. John's Episcopal church, the funeral of the late Mrs. D. M. Therall was conducted by the rector, Rev. James Carmichael, D. D., witnessed by a large concourse of sorrowing friends and relatives.

The interment was made at Oakdale cemetery immediately after the funeral services at the church.

Spend your cash with The C. W. Polvogt Co. 'Tis their Bargain Week. †

Come early; stay late, and take advantage of The C. W. Polvogt Co.'s Bargain Sale. †

CO. K MUSTERED OUT.

Disbanded Yesterday Afternoon About Five O'clock by Captain Albert Todd.

ROSTER OF THE COMPANY.

Record of Physical Condition When Enlisted and Discharged, with Description and Deportment of Each Member, Filed at Washington and Raleigh.

At just two minutes to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Captain Albert Todd declared Company "K," Second North Carolina Infantry, U. S. A., mustered out of service. All day the surgeons had been busy making physical examinationsof the members. And other members of the muster out staff were preparing the pay roll and other records incident to the disbanding of the company.

According to announcement made in yesterday's STAR the company was assembled at the W. L. I. armory at 9 A. M. It was a few minutes past that hour when Capt. MacRae and the muster out officers arrived, and as they approached the boys lined up in front of the building and gave three lusty cheers for the gallant captain. They also gave the officers who accompanied him a hearty reception.

No time was lost in getting down to work. They had two days allowed for the muster out, but one proved all that was needed. One of the most important records prepared for the muster out was a complete history of the company, showing in detail the record of each member during the whole time he was enlisted, his physical condition at the time he was enlisted and when he was dismissed. There are five copies of this record. One is filed with the War Department at Washington, another with the State authorities at Raleigh, the third is kept by the muster out officer, the fourth is for the captain of the company and the fifth is left with the Wilmington Light Infantry.

After the boys had been lined up and formally declared mustered out at 5 o'clock, the work of paying off still remained to be done, and also the signing of the certificates of dismissal. This required almost two hours.

Altogether more than $8,000 was paid out, all of it in beautiful new bills just from the presses. Each member of the company drew two months and fifteen days' pay. The out of town members of the company will return to their homes to-day. The muster out officers will go to Wilson, where the will meet several members of the company who reside there and did not come down here to be mustered out.

Company K. Roster.

Captain—Donald MacRae.
First Lieutenant—Chas. H. White.
Second Lieutenant—R. H. Cowan.
Sergeants—William A. Whitney, James S. Hooper, Cuthbert Martin, Charles D. Myers, James A. Windley and Richard Bradley.
Corporals—Eugene Forshee, Eugene J. Woodward, Champ McD. Davis, Charles F. Green, Hugh W. Turrentine, Charles M. McArthur, Hestel E Frazier, Vernon Baldwin,, Edward E. Hunt, John H. Grotgen, Jr., James O. Reilly and William G. Lewis.
Musicians—George M. Baldwin and Frederick C. Craft.
Artificer—John Quelch.
Wagoner—Milton Ray.
Privates—A. E. Barlowe, J. E. Boylan, J. J. Breckenridge, C. N. Brewer, Jr., G. F. Brooks, A. W. Bryant, Paul Branch, A. J. Burruss, L. M. Butler, O. K. Byerly, J. W. Kapp, Geo. B. Clark, R. L. Clummants, F. H. Cooper, C. G. Crouch, J. S. Daggett, P. E. Dancy, E. P. Dudley, Geo. F. Duke, Eugene Edens, C. G. Farrow, D. W. Green, Luther Greer, K. B. Hardee, D. G. Hardy, Jos. A. Herring, Thos. Hobbs, T. A. Heide, A. J. Howard, Charles T. Johnson, W. A. Keith, L. D. Latham, S. McK. Lewis, J. P. Long, J. F. McCartney, D. C. McKeithan, E. W. McKinney, C. B. Mangum, J. C. Myre, W. S. Mintz, O. Moffitt, N. A. Morrison, C. W. Mulford, E. J. Murrin, J. A. Oldham, Jr., E. E. Parker, B. D. Penton, S. W. Pierce, J. E. Powell, C. E. Pridgen, R. C. Pridgen, MacC. Rivenbark, R Rominger, D. B. Sellers, R. Shaw, E Shepard, J. W. Smith, E. Stanley, Jos. Swain, G. B. Thees, J. F Tilley, G. W. Vernon, C. D. Wakler J. H. Wilson, J. L. White, W. T. Williams, W. R. Windley, G. I. Winn and D. B. Workman.

The Fire Department.

Wilmington's fire department is now composed of white men exclusively. The new men recently elected by the Board of Aldermen to fill the places of the negro firemen were assigned to their positions yesterday at noon by Chief Schnibben and are now on duty. The exchange of positions by Messrs. Dowling and Friemuth has been made by consent of the Chief and Mr. Dowling is now foreman of Engine Company No. 2, and Mr. Friemuth has entered upon the duties of foreman of Hose Reel No. 3. The new men will receive the necessary training at once, and the efficiency of the department will in no way be impaired by the addition of the untrained men.

Retires for Life.

First Sergeant Patrick Herrigan, of Battery I, Fort Caswell, was in the city yesterday and left last night on a four months' leave of absence, which he will spend at his home at Old Point Comfort, Va. The fact is Sergeant Herrigan will retire from the service for life while away, having served in the army thirty years in February next. He will be succeeded as first sergeant of Battery I by W. L. Wood.

Rain or shine, Bargain Week at The C. W. Polvogt Co.'s †

Come early and avoid the rush. Bargain Week at The C. W. Polvogt Co. †

LOCAL DOTS.

— Messrs. M. Kirschbaum and G. W. Cameron entered upon their duties as health officers yesterday.

— While in attendance at the recent State Fair in Raleigh, Rev. Dr. Nash had his pocket picked and lost about $30.

— St. John's Lodge No. 1 of Masons will hold its regular communication to-night, which was postponed from the night of the election.

— The regular, *bona fide* mail circulation of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

— Friends in this city have received invitations to the twenty fifth anniversary of the marriage of Rev. and Mrs. L. L. Nash, which will be celebrated on the 25th inst. at Fayetteville.

— Spirits turpentine advanced a cent on the Wilmington market yesterday. The quotations were 35@34½ cents, and the receipts merely nominal.

— The British steamship *Naranja*, from New York, arrived last night and will take on a cargo of cotton from the Champion Compress. This makes four large steamers now loading there.

— It is announced that Rev. Andrew P. Tyre, of Grace Methodist Church, will on next Sunday morning use as a subject for his sermon "Lessons to be drawn from the recent campaign."

— A number of the out-of-town members of Company K, Second N. C. Regiment, were provided with meals and lodging at the Bonitz Hotel yesterday on the occasion of the mustering out.

— Although a diligent search of the river was kept up all day yesterday, no traces of the body of Capt. Lane Ward, of the *Leah*, could be found and his family at Town Creek are very much distressed over it.

— The muster-out officers here yesterday expressed much pleasure and surprise at the splendid armory of the Wilmington Light Infantry, pronouncing it by far the best they have seen anywhere in this part of the country.

LEWIS MORRISON IN "FAUST."

A Rare Treat for Wilmington People at the Opera House To-night—His Last Visit.

Like the national bird with which age deals so lightly, Goethe's sublime romance, "Faust," with the paradoxical distinction of being old, yet new, returns to the scenes of former triumphs, imbued with fresh vigor and animated by a rejuvenated atmosphere that envelopes the entire production. Since the last visit here, extensive alterations have been made in the play, which while in no way detracting from the main theme, yet so completely alter the entire environments that it is like an entirely new production. An absolutely new scenic investiture with amazing electrical effects, together with an exceptionally talented company added to the presence of the great and only Lewis Morrison himself, who positively appears at every performance, are adjuncts rarely united, and testify to the merit of the production. This presentation is the acknowledged peer of all former efforts, and combines all the elements of artistic refinement coupled with a spectacular elaboration of a world renowned classic.

HIGH SCHOOL STILL VICTORIOUS.

They Vanquish Cape Fear Academy Eleven in Another Foot Ball Game.

The High School foot ball eleven is maintaining its reputation admirably as king of the Wilmington gridiron. The team measured strength again yesterday with the Cape Fear Academy eleven out at Hilton park and won by a score of 5 to 0.

Among the features of the game were Wiggs and Jewett's "bucking" Langston's end work and Foster's work on the left end.

The following was the line up for yesterday's game, to-wit:

High School	Position	C. F. A.
James	c	Rheinstine
Grant	r g	Bloome
Parker	l g	Catlett
Davis (c)	r t	Green
Schulken	l t	Bear
Armstrong	q b	Smith
Langston	r l	Grant
Ewing	l e	Loder
Foster	r h b	McClure
Hall	l h b	Potts
Wiggs	f b	Jewett

Jenness Miller Hygenic Shoe.

The first instalment of the famous Jenness Miller Hygenic Shoes for ladies, in button and lace, has just been received by Messrs. Mercer & Evans, exclusive agents for this popular make of footwear in Wilmington They also have the exclusive agency for the Duttenhoffer, the Mundell and, the celebrated W. L. Douglass shoe, and guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser. In the advertising columns they invite the public to call on them and see their line of shoes, which to be appreciated for elegance, ease and durability must be seen and tried.

Bargains all through the house. The C. W. Polvogt Co.'s Bargain Week. †

Save money by making your purchases of The C. W. Polvogt Co. during this their Bargain Week. †

Do you need a carpet? If so, remember this is Bargain Week at The C. W. Polvogt Co. †

NEGRO MAN FATALLY CUT.

Charles Mitchell's Jugular Vein Severed by John Bowen, Colored, Early This Morning

About one o'clock this morning a row occurred between two negroes in a gambling dive near the corner of Fourth and Church streets, and one of them, Charles Mitchell, was very seriously cut. The fact is, policemen who investigated the case say, that the negro could not have lived an hour after he was cut.

The jugular vein was, they say, severed on the left side of the neck and his cheek cut clear across to the mouth. When friends started to carry the negro to his home on Fifth, between Dawson and Wright streets, bloodwas spurting fron the wound in a perfect jet and no medical aid could be gotten. The last report of his condition was soon after he was gotten home. It was said that he was unconscious and almost cold in death.

John Bowen is the negro who did the cutting. It is not known how the quarrel started. Policemen W. D. George and S. F. Huggins were at the corner of Fourth and Church streets and heard the wounded negro cry out that he was cut. The door in the house of which the deed was committed is the third from the corner on the left side toward Nun street. The policemen ran to the scene but the murderer escaped by running in the shadows and eluding the officers. When last seen he passed under the electric light at the corner of Fourth and Nun streets. The woman who keeps the dive in which the cutting occurred would not tell anything.

The negro Mitchell sells fish at the city market, and Bowen is employed at one of the beer bottling houses in the city. He has not yet been arrested.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Uncalled For in the Wilmington Postoffice November 17th, 1898.

WOMEN'S LIST.

R Bensen. Becky Clarity (2), Callie Cox, Clara Corbett. Julia Davis. M Euring. Rosa Moward, Emma Huggins. Anny Jones. Francis Kelly. Carrie Lockmond, Eva Lamberson. Harrison Maddrey, Joanna McMillan, Mary McNeille, Mary Miller, Charles Peaters. J W Paul. Alis Relepx. Mary Toler, Sam Thompson.

MEN'S LIST.

American Leather Co. Henry Brown, H T Burnett, Richard Bowe. David Chatman, Thomas Chestnut, Thos Caple. Evans J Dunn. R M Flowers, Pen Franks, Sam Ferrell. J W Green. Thos Howard, Sam Henderson. Albert J Klenck, D S Klapp, Jas Kelley, Wm King and family, B H Moore, A A McKeithan, D T McKeithan, John Moore, J N Martin, John Martin, J H Minly, J W McEntey, Willie McKay, I C Myer. W F Smith (2). J P Quinn. Rosemand, Stephen Ratliff. Geo D Stewart, Granville Smith, James Smith. To the S of S—B of Ayre. Aarm Thompson, J S Thomas, Wallann Tyler. Dr A J Webbrs & Co, Charlie Wilkinson, Peter Ward, Wescoat, Marshall & Co.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Winnie Holes, Florence Jones, Mammie Person.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

WM. H. CHADBOURN,
Postmaster.

JAMES R. RICHARDSON'S DEATH.

Owned 24,000 Acres Of Cotton—Was the Largest Planter in the World.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 19.—James R. Richardson, whose death last night at his plantation, Dahomey, near Benoit. Miss., was announced, was carried off suddenly by heart trouble.

His home was in New Orleans, where he was a leader in society and was, besides, interested in nearly every public institution, including two of the theaters in that city.

Mr. Richardson was probably the largest individual cotton planter in the world. He cultivated in cotton about 24,000 acres of land, mostly in Mississippi.

He was a son of Edmund Richardson, who died in 1886, and who was a native of North Carolina The father left an estate valued at $12,000,000, largely consisting of cotton plantations. He was known at "the Cotton King." The management of the New Orleans exposition of 1885 was in his hands.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—571 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—1,328 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 110 barrels rosin, 31 barrels tar, 35 barrels crude turpentine.

Carolina Central Railroad—446 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 281 barrels rosin, 28 barrels tar, 24 barrels crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—41 bales cotton, 24 casks spirits turpentine, 119 barrels rosin, 2 barrels tar.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—61 bales cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 23 barrels tar.

C. Larkins' flat—8 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 14 barrels rosin, 9 barrels tar.

Total—Cotton, 2,455 bales; spirits turpentine, 37 casks; rosin, 524 barrels; tar, 93 barrels; crude turpentine, 59 barrels.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL-MADISON—At Bloomfield, N. J., November 3, 1898, Miss FANNIE E. MADISON, of Bloomfield, to MR. BENJ. F. MITCHELL, formerly of Wilmington, N. C.

RALEIGH NEWS ITEMS.

Confederate Veterans' Pensions—Colored State Fair—Republican Politicians Glad the Negro is Done For.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 17.

Auditor Ayer estimates that $120,000 will be available for pensions this year. This is an increase of $18,000 over last year.

The negro State Fair is now being held in this city. The attendance is not large.

The Radical politicians all say now that they are glad the negro is "done for," so far as politics is concerned. Superintendent Mebane was the wisest man in the lot, when he declared for a qualified suffrage three months ago.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Justice Douglas, at the instance of Logue Harris, attorney for the negro Williams, whom W. E. Daniel defeated for solicitor, to-day issued a rule returnable before Judge Norwood at Halifax, Wednesday, for the clerk of court of Halifax to show cause why he should not count election returns made by Williamson's crowd in Palmyra township. A similar rule was issued on the Northampton clerk in regard to Occoneechee township. Williamson say if these precincts are thus counted he is elected.

County Board Audit and Finance.

The County Board of Audit and Finance has been in session several days auditing county bills, a number of which were for defraying the expenses of the recent election. Capt. Oldham, clerk to the board, tells the STAR that all accounts for the registrars judges and other officers of the election have been audited and warrants for their compensation issued. The cost of the election this time, he says is not near so great as the cost two years ago.

Museum to be Opened.

The STAR acknowledges with thanks the receipt of an invitation from the trustees to attend the formal opening of the Valentine Museum at Richmond, November 21st, at 9.30 o'clock. The trustees announce that the collections are all arranged, and the institution will have an auspicious opening.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. John's Lodge No. 1 A. F. & A. M.

REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

WM. M. POISSON,
no 18 1t Secretary.

RAISINS, RAISINS.

50 Boxes L. L. Raisins.

50 Boxes Loose Raisins.
50 Boxes Mixed Nuts.
50 Boxes Cheese.
15 Tubs Butter.

Also, Shot, Powder, Salt, Meal, Flour, Molasses, Tobacco, Fish, Corn, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Drugs and other goods.

D. L. GORE,
no 18 tf 120, 122 and 124 N. Water street.

OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH.
Last time Here.
LEWIS MORRISON,
as Mephisto in
"FAUST."
Positively Better Than Ever Before.
All New Scenery.
Bewildering and Startling Electrical Effects.
no 13 3t su tu fr

Now Then For Business.

Are you going to plant any BULBS this season?

If so its high time you were doing it. We have a few ROMAN HYACINTHS left. A full stock of IMPORTED Dutch and Chinese and French Bulbs.

James D. Nutt, The Druggist.
no 10 tf

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

114 Barrels Sugar.
120 Bags Coffee.
140 Boxes Crackers.
200 Boxes Snuff.
100 Cases Oysters.
120 Cases Sardines.
150 Cases Tomatoes.
55 Cases Peaches.
25 Cases Salmon.
50 Clover Hill Cheese.

W. B. Cooper,
Wholesale Grocer,
no 9 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Clearing Sale at Taylor's Bazaar.

We must make room for Holiday Goods coming in. We will therefore make Great Reductions in Every Department. Ladies' Cloth and Flannels in every shade at reduced prices. Just received a fine line of Kid and Jersey Gloves. Four-Button Kid Gloves, 98c. A Three-Clasp Kid Glove, worth $1.50, for $1.00. A Fine Quality Jersey Glove, from 15c up, together with an elegant line of Cloaks, Jackets, Capes, etc., at Clearing Sale Bargains at

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,
no 8 tf 118 Market street.

PICNIC HAMS.

50 Boxes D. S. Sides.
40 Barrels City Mess Pork.
200 Barrels General Straight Flour
75 Barrels Assorted Molasses.
300 Barrels Fresh Mullets.

Shot, Caps, Powder, Nails, Hoop Iron, Canned Goods of all kinds, or anything in the Grocery Line kept by

R. R. STONE & CO.,
se 28 tf D&W 5 and 7 South Water St.

BUSINESS LOCALS

IN "THE MORNING STAR"

COST BUT A CENT A WORD.

NO AD. FOR LESS THAN 20c.

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING?
WANT TO SELL A HOUSE?
WANT TO RENT A HOUSE?
NEED A COOK?
WANT A NURSE?
WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
WANT TO LEND MONEY?
WANT A SITUATION?
WANT A BOOKKEEPER?
WANT TO BUY OR SELL A COW OR HORSE?
DO YOU WISH TO SELL A FARM?
DO YOU WISH TO BUY A FARM?
DO YOU WANT A WIFE?

Do You Want Anything?

A Cent a Word is a Mere Trifle for An Advertisement. The Price is so Low That You Can Afford to Detail Your Needs in Print, and Save Correspondence.

Try "The Morning Star."

Guaranteed Circulation Larger Than That of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

Johnson & Fore,

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK

Some Special Bargains in New Dress Goods.

PLAIN AND FANCY

Black Goods

IN GREAT VARIETY.

The Latest in Millinery.

NEW UNDERWEAR.
NEW HOSIERY.

A few French Pattern Hats at Reduced Prices.
no 6 tf

The First Instalment
OF THE
Jenness Miller Hygenic Shoes

for Ladies, in Button and Lace, several different Toes, have just arrived, and to be appreciated for elegance, ease and durability must be seen and tried.

Price, $3.50.

Our Duttenhoffer Ladies' Shoes, all styles, are more popular than ever, making new acquaintances every day.
Our Mundell's Children's Shoes still hold their place in public favor.
And Our W. L. Douglass Shoes for Men, Boys and Youths—well, don't mention it!
Do not forget, also, that we have a full stock of

All Kinds of Shoes.

As Cheap as the Cheapest and as Good as the Best.

Our Popular Contest for Presents is on again, ending January 1st, 1899. Begin now!

MERCER & EVANS,
no 17 tf H. C. Evans' old stand.

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina R. R. P. Oats tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES.
Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company.
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Buy of Us.

We are the agents of the millers and packers, and you save a profit to buy from first hands.

Buy "Stock's Best" Flour.
It's the best to be bought.

WE OFFER
Rust Proof Oats,
Mullets,
Cheese,
Squire's D. S. Bellies, Backs and Butts.
Cuban Blossom, Renown, Topical Twist Cigars.

Prices and samples sent on request.

Vollers & Hashagen,
oc 16 tf Wilmington, N. C.

FOR TO-DAY'S TRADE.

Malaga Grapes,
Pomegranates,
Pears,
Northern Apples
and other
Choice Fruits
at the
PALACE BAKERY
no 12 tf

S. P. McNAIR,

Wholesale Grocer,

North Water Street.

OFFERS FOR SALE
FLOUR.
RIB SIDES.
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PURE LARD.
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MENDELSON'S LYE
TOMSON'S LYE.
CRACKERS.
PIC-NIC CHEESE.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.
Rust Proof Oats.
September Mullets.
se 1 tf

FISH, FISH, FISH.

New Catch Mullets just in.
BUTTER AND CHEESE, MEATS, FLOUR, &c.
THE FINEST PORTO RICO MOLASSES
in Hogsheads. Extra Good.
Get Our Prices and Samples.

Hall & Pearsall,
Wholesale Grocers,
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Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C

DWELLINGS, STORES AND OFFICES FOR RENT.
Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se tf

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...ar, the oldest daily newspaper ...olina, is published daily except ...day, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, ...cents; three months, 50 cents for one month ...to all subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.
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THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.
All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.
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Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18.

THE TRIBUNE DISCOURSES.

Most if not all of the Republican papers in the North have expressed their views on the recent race conflicts in Greenwood county, South Carolina, and in this city. Some of their views are moderately expressed others go to an extreme, but all are written from a sectional and partisan standpoint and are more or less colored by sectional and partisan prejudice. The following from the New York *Tribune* was intended, we presume, to be moderate, and is, compared with editorials which have appeared in other Republican journals. In a leading editorial, after referring to the conflict between the white miners and the negroes imported into the mines at Pana, Illinois, which it contends was not a race trouble but merely a labor trouble, it notes the conflict between the whites and the blacks at Phoenix S. C., and thus comments on the disturbance in this city:

"But when we come to North Carolina and the troubles over the Wilmington city government there we find not merely the senseless race feud, but the real race problem. The South Carolina disturbance was riot. The North Carolina disturbance was revolution. There appears to be no doubt that the negro rule of Wilmington was bad. The negro's best friends in the South are agreed that he is not yet fitted to rule well, and do not blame the whites for desiring to rule the towns of which they are the most intelligent and capable element with the largest interest at stake, though they are often much outnumbered by the irresponsible and ignorant blacks, whose attempt at government is only an opening for unscrupulous shapers Wilmington has done away with this government by what is nothing more nor less than an act of revolution. The new system may justify itself as better than the old, but that is the common justification of revolution It in fact is its only justification, and to admit that it is of that is to admit that democracy is a failure The theory of majority rule and universal suffrage has no place for good government by the minority when the majority government is bad A majority of bad negroes is just as sacred under our Constitution as a majority of bad whites, such as some of our Northern cities have had to endure. The majority rule, be it good or bad, must be accepted unless we are prepared to retrace our steps to the more moderate republicanism of our early history, when suffrage was restricted with the frank purpose of keeping the Government out of the hands of the irresponsible elements of society. The humor of the situation is that this attack on the democratic principle should come from States which have always asserted their superior devotion to the pure and ideal democratic philosophy.

"But the situation is not one in which humor predominates. The problem is a serious one, and it has two sides, and it is made more serious by ineradicable and irrational race prejudice. But for that a solution might be found. If the people of the Southern States would frankly say that they wanted to be ruled by their best rather than their worst citizens, and proceeded to shut out from suffrage undesirable white voters on the same terms as the undesirable blacks, there would be one solution. If they would devote themselves heartily to the work of training the ignorant voters so as to secure good government from them that would be a better though a slower process. But as it is they retard than promote the advancement and reform of the most dangerous element in their population, and legislate not against ignorance and vice for their own sake, but against them as exhibited by negroes. In consequence revolution is the only road out of the conditon they make unendurable for themselves. Sometimes it is the peaceful revolution of unrepublican constitution-making. Sometimes it is the shotgun revolution, such as Wilmington has just witnessed. In such out breaks the South declares that all men are not equal, and that even in a republic some majorities are not fit for self government. If it would reallly accept that theory and make fitness a question of morals, intellect and responsibility and not a question of tint of skin, and gives itself over to securing the desired fitness either by training or impartial sifting of its citizenship, it might obtain good government and teach the whole country a lesson. As it is, it has no recourse but violence more or less open to protect the State against the majority of its own citizens, and such violence is the absolute negation of republican government.

This is doubtless intended to be a cool and fair statement of the case from the *Tribune's* standpoint, but the trouble is that it does not fully understand what it discusses and takes too much for granted which should not be taken for granted, and assumes too much that should not be assumed. It is right in making the distinction that it does between the disturbance in Greenwood county, S. C., which it calls a "riot," and the disturbance in this city, which it calls a "revolution," a distinction, however, which had been previously made by the Charleston *News and Courier*. But it was not a shot-gun revolution at all, as the *Tribune* assumes, for guns did not figure in the change of the city government. They were used only in suppressing the turbulent black element which by firing upon the whites made firing upon them a necessity to restore order and to save life. Possibly the fear of violence in the conditions which followed the shooting in "Brooklyn" may have hastened the resignations of the incumbents, but whether this may have been the case or not, there was no violence used, there was no shot-gun in it. Mayor Wright convened the Board of Aldermen, the incumbents resigned and the new men elected and took the r places and all was done with as much order as if there had been no disturbance at all. There was no attention to drive these men out of office, they were informed by the committee of citizens appointed to represent the people that they were out of place, had been faithless and incompetent and obnoxious, and the sentiment of the public was that they should resign, but there were no threats made and no force used. It was a "revolution," but a peaceable revolution, and must not be misrepresented and misunderstood by being coupled with the shooting incidents in Brooklyn, with which it had no connection whatever, any further than that the incumbents in office may have become awed by the conditions that confronted them and and concluded that by turning the city government over to better and more competent men order might be restored and a general race conflict be averted.

This is a distinction with a difference which the *Tribune* did not catch on to and therefore all its remarks on this "revolution" as nullifying constitutional rights, nullifying citizenship, &c., falls to the ground, for it was not a revolution of violence, but everything was done in order, in accordance with law and with the co-operation and consent of the officers who relinquished the offices they held to others more acceptable to the community. If armed citizens had gone to those officers who resigned and demanded that they do so under threat of compulsion or violence if they refused there might be some foundation for the inferences and conclusions of the *Tribune*, but as this was not the case, as there was neither presence of weapon, violence or threat of violence the assumption upon which the *Tribune's* argument is based falls to the ground and the argument with it.

It *was* a revolution, but a peaceable revolution, the result of public sentiment to which the obnoxious city administration succumbed and went out and men whom the community respected and in whom they had confidence went in. That's the kind of a revolution it was, no shotgun affair, but a peaceable triumph of respectability over worthlessness and incompetency.

SOME MORE OBJECT LESSONS.

Our telegraphic columns have within the past few days furnished several more object lessons on the race question which have no connection whatever with politics or elections, and in which race "prejudice" does not figure, but they all show the natural bent of the negro to contemn law either military or civil when it runs counter to his inclinations There are negro troops now in Cuba which were sent there to guard the peace and help restore order and good government. A few days ago a party of them attacked a house in which were a number of peaceable people because the people resisted having their property stolen. In the attack several persons were killed, among them a woman and a child. The negro officers knew of this outrageous conduct of their men, but when the question was put to them by General Wood, in command at Santiago, they denied all knowledge of it, thus trying to screen the guilty. Investigation showed that they knew all about it, and took no steps to prevent it. It showed further that the negro officers were in the habit of drinking and carousing with their men, thus forfeiting the respect that subordinates should have for those in command over them. This incident shows that the negro, unless under the command of white officers, cannot be put in responsible positions. These troops have become so odious that citizens of Santiago have forwarded a petition to the President asking for the recall of all negro troops from Cuba.

Dispatches published yesterday tell of the looting of a store at Macon, Ga., by a party of negro immunes belonging to the Tenth Regiment, their forming a line across the street to prevent assistance, which held the street until dispersed by a strong provost guard with fixed bayonets, which drove the riotous negroes into a lot and arrested thirty of them. These rioters were United States soldiers.

The dispatches also tell of the resignation of the white officers of a Virginia negro regiment because the negroes objected to white officers and rendered only perfunctory obedience, which destroyed their efficiency as soldiers. These are incidents illustraving the temperament of the negro, showing his tendency to resist authority and hold himself above the law.

LILY WHITES.

Several years ago there was a movement started by leading white Republicans of this State to eliminate the negro from the Republican party and organize it on a strictly white basis, as had been tried in Alabama, Georgia and some other Southern States. Senator Pritchard was one of the leaders in this movement, but it fell through because it did not meet with sufficient encouragement from the white leaders, some of whom were not satisfied that they could go it alone without the aid of the negro.

But there has been for some years a considerable number of men in the Republican party, especially in the Western part of the State, who have had very little liking for the negro as a political associate, and would be glad to get rid of the association at any time if they thought it could be safely done, and could secure sufficient co-operation from white Republicans in other sections of the State to do it. Now since the political revolution of the 8th inst. they are beginning to talk and move on that line again, as will be seen by the following, which we clip from the Asheville *Citizen:*

"A large number of Republicans of this section are said to have come to a realization of the fact that in the black element of the party they have a white elephant on their hands. The election brought this fact home to the party with peculiar force. In speaking of a move to effect a permanent white organization a Republican said the party had become weary of paying a large number of negroes to register at every election, and then either pay ing them to vote or allowing the Democrats to do so, and then bearing the odium of being known as the 'negro party.' The plan is to organize clubs throughout the State, similar to the 'lily white' organization of Georgia.

"It is said by some that Senator Pritchard sanctions this move, but others deny this. Col. Lusk says he does not believe in Ishmaeliting the negroes.

"A number of Republicans contemplate calling a meeting this week and effecting the first of the proposed organizations."

It is not likely that Senator Pritchard will take an active part in this movement, at least openly, although there is little doubt that he will give it all the aid and encouragement he can on the sly. In the meantime it may furnish some food for thought to the negroes who may now begin to understand how they are looked upon by their late white allies and how quick these allies are to desert them when the fortunes of battle go against them.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Col. Teddy says he will appoint only men of spotless character to office. This will have the effect of sending quite a number of New York Republicans to the renovating department.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

——"The suggestion that negroes should rule if they are in the majority will not be entertained by the white people of the South, no more than it would be by the whites of the North if they were confronted by the same suggestion. Until the negro is taken into full social companionship with the white and is on the average as intelligent the whites will rule wherever they encounter the black—and that means for all time to come."—*Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, Dem.*

—— And now, it appears General Gomez is disgruntled at the Americans, and is setting up opposition to them, because he thinks they will not consent to the instant independenceof Cuba. Gomez should be more patient. The United States is pledged to give Cuban independent form of government, and has no wish to do otherwise, but it will take time to make such a complete change in the affairs of the island and put them on a stable footing. The insurgent chief should rather co-operate with the American authorities than try to antagonize them. However, if he does not worry them more than he did the Spanish, he will not trouble them much.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—— The Democratic papers of North Carolina are turning their guns on Senator Butler, and well they may. Butler and other white men like him who are in politics for what they can get out of it, are more responsible than all the negroes for wretched state of affairs in North Carolina.

The remarkable thing about it all is that negroes will follow the lead of such men. When a white man cuts himself loose from his own race to lead the negro in politics, it is prima facie evidence that he is a politician for revenue only, that he has at heart nobody's good but his own. Yet the negro permits himself to be humbugged by such political adventurers.—*Manchester (Va) Leader, Dem.*

The Sure La Grippe Cure,

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold. in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. only 50 cents per bottle. †

A Sure Sign of Croup.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Clinton *Democrat:* Mr. I. D. Alderman, of Waycross, this county, raised this year about 7,000 pounds of honey from seventy hives.

— Greenville *Reflector:* Mr. R. J. Little, of this county, had one barn of tobacco here at the premium sale on last Thursday. He received $195 for the barn besides being awarded a premium of $25, making a total of $219 for the one barn. This shows that there is money in raising good tobacco.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: The citizens of Douglas, Ga., many of them North Carolinians, celebrated the North Carolina Democratic victory last Thursday with a great jubilee and torch light procession. Our former townsman, Attorney A. S. Hall, was one of the speakers. A large transparency, with the inscription "North Carolina Redeemed," headed the procession.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: A gentleman from Sampson county told us today that one precinct in Sampson county, where a negro was running for magistrate there were 89 negro votes cast and the negro candidate received 89 negro votes. The negro draws the color line. That is all right. On the 8th of November, of blessed memory the white folks made a pretty good sized white work in North Carolina.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: An incendiary fire destroyed a barn filled with forage and farming implements belonging to Mr. John R. Wooten, in New Hope township, Wednesday morning about 1 o'clock, causing an uninsured loss of $150. —Our sister town Wilson suffered a $30,000 fire early Wednesday morning, which originated in a grocery store kept by a colored man about 3 A. M, and before the flames could be subdued, six adjoining stores and their contents were gutted.

TWINKLINGS.

— In the millennium, no doubt, the exports will exceed the imports always and everywhere.—*Puck.*

— Mrs. de Goode—"What do the minister preach against to-day?" Mr. de Goode (wearily)—"He preached against time."—*Tit Bits.*

— "Why is it that stuttering men are nearly always bachelors?" "Well, they get so much time to think before they speak."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Temporizing: Caller (by way of introduction, briskly)—"I am a bill collector—" Mr Ten Weeklybones—"Ah, is it a mania with you or merely a fad?"—*Puck.*

— He—"He that courts and runs away will live to court another day." She—"But he that courts and does not wed, may find himself in court instead."—*Tit-Bits.*

— Musical Criticism: There were a few spots on the sun—a bit of acidity in the tutti of the wood instruments—but otherwise the performance was magnificent.—*World.*

— "I suffered nearly all night from insomnia," said the drummer. "I'll bet you $2," roared the country landlord, "that they ain't one of 'em in my house."—*Indianapolis Journal*

— McLubberty (hearing a noise in the kitchen)—"Moikey, phwat are yez doin' out dhere?" Little Mike—"Nawthing,' sor." McLubberty (sternly)—"Well, stop it at wance!"—*Tit-Bits.*

— Englishman—"Those ridiculous Frenchmen got angry at a cartoon in *Punch* and talked of going to war over it. They should simply have laughed it off." American—"Laugh at anything in *Punch*? That's asking a good deal."—*Chicago Record.*

— True—"What do you think of my husband's poems, professor?" "I think they will be read when those of Milton and Longfellow are forgotten." "How nice of you! But you are saying that only to please me, I'm afraid." "Nay, madam, I do but speak the simple truth."—*Truth.*

Cost of Elephants.

It is somewhat interesting to compare the weights carried by elephants in the tin producing districts of the Malay peninsula with those used in the long journeys and mountainous country of the Lao states. In the peninsula the distances are seldom more than at most three or four days' march, and the elephant is expected to carry as much as 900 or 1,000 pounds, besides his mahout and howdah. The latter is often a mere brace of panniers slung together so as to rest one on each side of the backbone and covered sometimes with a light, barrel roof of bark. A good tusker carrying 9½ hundredweight will fetch about £56, and a female which can bear eight hundredweight is worth about £45.

In the Lao states, where journeys often days or three weeks are frequent, the average weight hardly exceeds 300 pounds, or one-third of what is usual in the peninsula. The prices in various parts of the country vary considerably. When we were on the Me Kawng and in Muang Nan in 1893, a good tusker could be had for £32 and a female for £24. At Chieng Mai, where good teak hauling elephants are in great demand, a tusker may fetch £150 and a female anything from £50 to £100, according to her strength and ability.—Geographical Journal.

Consistent.

They tell a story to the effect that when the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals proposed to establish a branch in a leading city of Spain the municipal body courteously accepted the proposal and offered to hold a grand bullfight at once to furnish the funds.—Troy Times.

As early as 1612 the French began to advertise in a paper called the Petites Affiches, and ten years later the first bona fide attempt at printing a newspaper was made in London. Among the very earliest mercantile advertisements to appear in England was one advertising the sale of tea. It appeared in The Mercurius Politicus.

From New Zealand.

REEFTON, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1898.

I am very well pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicines the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.

E. S. SCANTLEBURY.

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

A FRENCH PENAL SHIP.

The Floating Prison Which Conveys Convicts to Penal Colonies.

The French transport ship Caledonie is an object of much curiosity. This grim sea prison annually conveys about 2,000 souls from the land of the living — the gay French republic—to an enduring death on the Safety islands.

The Caledonie is an iron ship of 4,400 tons. For the last ten years it has been in the employ of the French government transporting criminals from France and Algeria to the penal colonies on the Safety islands, 20 miles off the coast of French Guiana.

Four steel cages, each with a capacity of 150, are ready for the male prisoners as they come aboard, while a much smaller one, capable of holding only 31 persons, is sufficient for the female convicts. This latter cage is in the aft of the ship, and is widely separated from the others. The women are treated with a great deal more consideration than the men. They have regular berths and are given better fare. The men sleep in canvas hammocks and are given the ordinary seamen's ration, which is substantial if not elaborate.

A very interesting feature and one horrible to contemplate is the facility with which the steam can be used upon the convicts should they attempt to take possession of the ship. Pipes are so arranged that were such an attempt to be made it would be possible for the officers of the vessel to scald every prisoner to death in less time than it would take to count them. Captain Dano never has had such a case arise on board his ship, but it often becomes necessary to give them a little steam to quell discontent. As a rule, however, the 80 guards who are regularly detailed for service on board are sufficient to keep the prisoners docile.

Should an outbreak at any time occur a signal of alarm calls all hands to the midship section of the vessel, and then all the ladders leading to the upper deck of this section are drawn up, the lower doors barricaded, and the rightful commanders have a quickly improvised but a strong fort, which embraces the boiler and engine room, the arsenal and provision rooms, the officers' headquarters, the chart and steering rooms, and the bridge. The convicts cannot come near enough to scale the walls or to batter down the doors on account of the scalding steam, while from the fortress the guards and crew can shoot them as they appear.—Atlanta Journal.

TOO FINE FOR THEM.

Why One Statesman Was Not Returned to His Seat In Congress.

"I tell you, sir," said Blimms, in his most impressive way, "a man must be as wise as a serpent in order to succeed in politics, and he must be able to give the serpent a few points on wisdom if he happens to be an officeholder at the election of a rural constituency in the southwest.

"I went down there to make a political career. I studied the customs of the people and humored them. My clothes weren't worth $10 a suit, my hats had a second-hand look when I bought them, my shirts were not of fine linen, and I laced them at the throat instead of buttoning them. It pleased the folks. I had a loud, deep voice that could make the shingles rattle in any ordinary building, and I sailed rough shod into everything that my constituency did not like.

"They sent me to congress. While I was yet on my first term they sent a delegation up to see me and it arrived without giving notice of its coming. I was out in fine raiment and a plug hat. I saw what looked like a lot of bushwhackers nearly a block away, but advancing upon me. I made a race up the stairway of a department store, took the elevator down again, skipped from the building to a side street, double quicked to my boarding house and was in my home clothes when the delegation arrived. I thought they looked askance at me, but also thought it might be that I was only indulging the natural fears of the guilty. After we had talked for a time they wanted to call again in the evening, but I pleaded an engagement with one of the members of the cabinet. They finally grew restless and wanted to go home. While I was at the cabinet officer's residence, I was called out to see a party of gentlemen. I responded in my full dress suit, heard some of the most unctuous profanity I ever listened to and was informed by the leader of the delegation that I'd 'never git ter congress ag'in as long as I lived.' He was right."—Detroit Free Press.

When We Were All Tenors.

The primitive inhabitants of Europe were all tenors; their descendants of the present time are baritones and future generations will have semibass voices. The voice has a tendency to deepen with age; the tenor of 20 becomes the baritone of 28 and the bass of 36.

The inferior races have higher pitched voices than the more cultured; the negro has a higher voice than the white man. Among white races, the fair complexioned man has a higher voice than his darker skinned brother; the former is usually a baritone or a tenor, the latter a contralto or bass.

It is asserted that tenors are usually of slender build, whereas basses are stout, but there are too many exceptions to such a rule for it to be reliable. The same remark applies to the statement that thoughtful men have deep toned voices and vice versa.

The tones of a voice are perceptibly higher before than after a meal, for which reason tenors are generally careful not to sing too soon after dinner.—Pearson's Weekly.

Printing In the Dark.

Sulphate of quinine has some very curious properties, one of them being its power to impress an image of itself on a sheet of sensitive paper in the dark. If a design be drawn on a sheet of paper with sulphate of quinine, exposed for a few minutes to the sun, then placed on a sheet of sensitive paper, put in a book and left for a few hours, a perfect image of the drawing will be found impressed on the sheet of paper. Writing may be copied on sensitive paper in this way, but it must be reversed, or the writing will be reversed on the sensitive paper.—Harper's Round Table.

Convincing.

He—Women are seldom capable of reasoning.

She—Don't you believe it.

He—Why not?

She—Well—because.—Chicago News.

Eight hundred persons composed Cardinal Wolsey's household. Three tables were served in his hall, and in his kitchen presided a master cook, robed in a suit of velvet, decorated with a chain of gold.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 18, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

C C Lister, 266 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Margaret B Roper, 394 tons, Crammer, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
E C Gates, 129 tons, Langley, Cape Fear Lumber Co.
Robert F Bratton, Harris, 80 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Regulator, Davis, 68 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Emma C Middleton, 510 tons, Endicote, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Lucy Wheatley, 180 tons, Taylor, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Naranja, (Br), Tinker, 659 tons, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Amaranth, (Br) 1,210 tons, Chevers, Cardiff, J H Sloan & Co.
Chatburn (Br) 1,225 tons, Douglas, E Peschau.
Nordkyn, (Nor) 2,246 tons, Beer, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Hurworth (Br) 1,521 tons, Keith, A S Heide & Co.
Gellivara (Br) 1,618 tons, Hamoyter, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Wilderspool (Br) 1,804 tons, MacGregor, Alex Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Pandur (Dan) 562 tons, Schmidt, A S Heide & Co.
Victor (Nor) 614 tons, Ostrik, A S Heide & Co.
Arcturus (Nor) 721 tons, Andersen, J. T. Riley & Co.
Foxham (Dutch) 245 tons, Wyrdeman, Heide & Co.

The Ethnology of Kissing.

The kiss was unknown, I think, among the aboriginal tribes of America and of central Africa. From the most ancient times, however, it has been familiar to the Asiatic and European races. The Latins divided it into three forms—the osculum, the basium and the suavium, the first being the kiss of friendship and respect, the second of ceremony and the third of love. The Semites always knew the kiss, and Job speaks of it as part of the sacred rites as it is today in the Roman church.

The Mongolian kiss, however, is not the same as that which prevails with us. In it the lips do not touch the surface of the person kissed. The nose is brought into light contact with the cheek, forehead or hand. The breath is drawn slowly through the nostrils, and the act ends with a slight smack of the lips. The Chinese consider our mode of kissing full of coarse suggestiveness, and our writers regard their method with equal disdain.

Darwin and other naturalists have attempted to trace back the kiss to the act of the lower animals who seize their prey with their teeth, etc. An interesting recent study of the subject is by M. Paul d'Enjoy, in "The Bulletin" of the Paris Anthropological society, volume 8, No. 2.—Dr. Daniel G. Brinton in Science.

The Old Marine Band.

The big man in the band of former days in the Marine band in its infancy was the man who marched in the front and played a chime of bells which was rigged up on a long pole. He was an entire band in himself. Behind him marched two or three others who had similarly arranged chimes, though of smaller proportions. There may have been cornets, trombones and bass horns in existence then, but certainly none of them was ever carried by the Marine band until after 1835. I was married that year and remember very well seeing the band parade a day or so before my marriage, and I am certain there were no horns carried by the band except bugles or trumpets. I don't know that their music was not as sweet as it is today. It sounded to us folks of that day so anyhow. There seemed to be more music in the string and reed instruments than in the various horns of today, and the men who carried the chime bells could, for sound at least, double discount any of the performers in the band today.—Washington Star.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. C.: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs; cough set in, and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, and took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLEMY'S drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	7	@	7¼
Standard	7¼	@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	13½
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6¾	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔		@	6¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	46	@	47
Virginia Meal	47	@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½	@	11½
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½	@	9
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	14
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	4 00	@	4 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔		@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	47
Car-load, in bags—White		@	46
Oats, from store	35	@	37½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay		@	75
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 85
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	10 50	@	11 00
Rump	10 50	@	11 00
Prime		@	10 50
ROPE ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	70	@	75
American	70	@	75
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd		@	5½
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C		@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W O barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R O Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	4 50
Inferior to ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N C Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 03	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	8	@	15

GOLD DUST
THE BEST WASHING POWDER

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 35 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 34½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market nominal at $1.05 per barrel for Strained and $1.10 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1.15 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.25 per barrel for Hard, $1.90 for Dip, and $1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 30@29½c; rosin, steady, $1.10, $1.15; tar firm, $1 05; crude turpentine firm, $1.40, $1.90, $1 90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	37
Rosin	524
Tar	93
Crude turpentine	59

Receipts same day last year.—86 casks spirits turpentine, 561 bbls rosin, 307 bbls tar, 17,bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 4¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	2	5–16	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	3	11–16	" "
Low Middling	4	5 16	" "
Middling	4¾		" "
Good Middling	5	1-16	" "

Same day last year middling 5¼c.

Receipts—2,455 bales; same day last year, 1,852.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 45 to 55c per bushel of 28 pounds: extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN—Firm: 52½ to 55 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide water) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

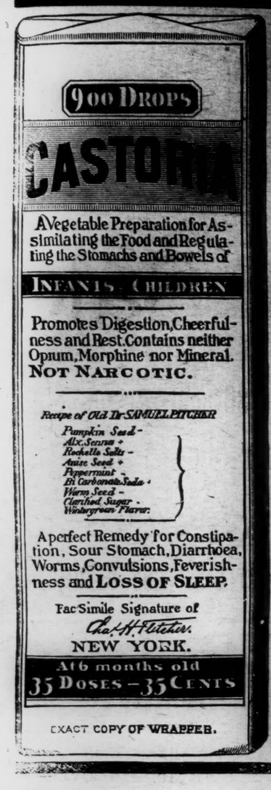
SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25: six-inch. $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 9.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent., the last loan being at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485¼@485½ for demand and at 482¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 483@484¼. Commercial bills 481½@482. Silver certificates 60¾@61½. Bar silver 60¾. Mexican dollars 47¼. Government bonds weak; U. S. new 3's 105¼; U. S. new 4's, regist



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

I have Draft Horses, Carriage Horses and Road Horses

and lots of others suitable for all purposes, that must be sold. I will make the price right. Come and look and you will be sure to find one you want.

F. T. MILLS,
no 13 tf 112 and 114 North Water street

Send Us Your Orders

For Fresh

Cakes and Crackers, Cheese,

Port Almonds,

Sun Rises .....
Sun Sets ..... SSES,
Day's Length .....
High Water at .....
Hi's Water, &c.

And we will fill at

Bottom Prices.

D. McEACHERN,
Wholesale Grocer.
oc 2 1t

Office of the Secretary and Treasurer Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., NOV. 1ST, 1898.

The Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of that Company for the six months ending October 31st, 1898.

Dividend due and payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after November 10th, 1898. Transfer books will stand closed from October 31st, to November 10th, 1898, inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer W. & W. R. R. Co.
no 1 10t

For Sale.

One Car-Load Mixed Corn

at Less Than Market Price.

200 Boxes Tobacco.
100 Bags Coffee.
100 Boxes Dried Apples.

and full line of other goods at Bottom Prices.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,
oc 9 tf 12 Market street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have leased the Barber Shop and fixtures of Mr. Arthur Prempert, No. 11 South Front street, where I will be pleased to serve the old patrons of the shop and many new ones.

JOHN E. COWELL.
se 2 tf

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

THE CRYSTAL HOUR.

Amethyst, crimson and beryl,
A splendor of infinite sea,
In fathomless floods of beauty and peril
From the deeps of eternity.

With stately reverberant motion
And the breakers' whish and din,
The ceaseless anthem of turbulent ocean,
The surf comes rolling in.

While dim in the distance hover
The sea birds, a white winged fleet,
And exhausted waves, their ecstasy over,
Make ripple marks at our feet.

Soothed is the flush and the fever
Of earthly passion and power,
And the rested heart shall treasure forever
The touch of this crystal hour.
—Mary H. Leonard in Independent.

BREAD OF THE NATIONS.

How the Staff of Life Is Made Among Various Peoples.

It is a curious and interesting study to compare the various materials which serve the different nations of the world as the basis of their bread. In this country, where good bread, made from spring and fall wheat flour, is within reach of all, rarely a thought is given to the fact that, after all, the inhabitants of only a small portion of the earth's surface enjoy such food. In the remoter part of Sweden the poor make and bake their rye bread twice a year and store the loaves away, so that eventually they are as hard as bricks.

Farther north still bread is made from barley and oats. In Lapland oats, with the inner bark of the pine, are used. The two together, well ground and mixed, are made into large, flat cakes, cooked in a pan over a fire. In dreary Kamchatka pine or birch bark by itself, well macerated, pounded and baked, frequently constitutes the whole of the native bread food. The Icelander scrapes the "Iceland moss" off the rocks and grinds it into flour, which serves both for bread and for puddings.

In some parts of Siberia, China and other eastern countries a fairly palatable bread is made from buckwheat. In parts of Italy chestnuts are cooked, ground into meal and used for making bread. Durra, a variety of the millet, is much used in the countries of India, Egypt, Arabia and Asia Minor for making bread. Rice bread is the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese and a large portion of the inhabitants of India.

In Persia the bread is made from rice, flour and milk; it is called "lawash." The Persian oven is built in the ground, about the size of a barrel. The sides are smooth mason work. The fire is built at the bottom and kept burning until the walls or sides of the oven are thoroughly heated. Enough dough to form a sheet about one foot wide and about two feet long is thrown on the bench and rolled until about as thin as sole leather, then it is taken up and tossed and rolled from one arm to the other and flung on the board and slapped on the side of the oven. It takes only a few moments to bake and when baked it is spread out to cool. This bread is cheap (1 cent a sheet); it is sweet and nourishing.

A specimen of the "hunger bread" from Armenia is made of clover seed, flax or linseed meal, mixed with edible grass. In the Molucca islands, the starchy pith of the sago palm furnishes a white, floury meal. This is made up into flat, oblong loaves, which are baked in curious little ovens, each being divided into oblong cells to receive the loaves.

Bread is also made of roots in some parts of Africa and South America. It is made from manioc tubers. These roots are a deadly poison if eaten in the raw state, but make a good food if properly prepared. To prepare it for bread the roots are soaked for several days in water, thus washing out the poison. The fibers are picked out, dried and ground into flour. This is mixed with milk, if obtainable; if not, water is used. The dough is formed into little round loaves and baked in hot ashes or dried in the sun.—Sanitary Record.

Made Many Mouths Water.

Congressman J. M. Griggs made the Georgia delegation sigh for home one day recently when, in reply to the taunt of some New England congressman who reflected upon the fare of southern tables, he incidentally expiated upon the typical abundance of savory good things which were daily set before his constituents in the Second district. Congressman Griggs said:

"In the south gardens bloom from Christmas to Christmas and are necessary adjuncts to every home, high or low. In them grows everything that can appease hunger or delight the palate. Why, Mr. Chairman, I would not exchange the dinner to which many of my constituents are today sitting while I address this house for any dinner that the skill and ingenuity of the chief of Washington chefs could devise. I would not incite my friends on this side of the house to riot, but I must say that a dinner of hog jowl and Georgia collards, or bacon and tender spring turnips, or fried chicken and brown gravy, with the inseparable accompaniment of sugar yams, smoking corn pones, hot biscuit and cold buttermilk is better than all the pork and beans and corned beef and pickled cabbage, pumpkin pies, stale bread and cider that can be spread on every table in New England. Mr. Chairman, gentlemen from New England should extend their acquaintance with southern people and southern customs."—Baltimore Sun.

A MAD KING'S FREAKS

SOME OF THE WAYS LUDWIG HAD OF AMUSING HIMSELF.

Expensive Opera at Baireuth—Brilliant Turnouts Used at Night In the Forests Driving Horses Crazy That He Might Be Amused.

If Ludwig II, the young king of Bavaria, was mad, it was from excess of majesty. The monarch of one of the smallest kingdoms of the world, his opinion of himself was magnificent beyond all dreams of grandeur. Ordinary people were not sufficiently exalted to be his companions. Ordinary occupations afforded him no gratification. All the chateaus and palaces which he inherited when he came to the throne were squalid for one so great. Architecture and building were his ruling hobbies, and he was thus able to gratify the one delusion by building magnificent edifices, the second by occupying his time in the most extraordinary fashions and the third by shunning society and escaping the inspection of ordinary eyes, either in his gorgeous retreats or by retiring to one of the more humble dwellings he erected on various mountain summits, where a few attendants awaited his unexpected visits. Ludwig's mania for solitude took the most unexpected twists. He enjoyed his own company best on those occasions when people whose minds are less phenomenally balanced consider companionship most essential. It was his fancy to have dramatic and musical performances for himself alone. Unfortunate theatrical managers and indignant musical directors, not daring to resist the royal whim, were driven to waste their talent by providing entertainments. The theater was darkened, the orchestra, the chorus and the full dramatic company were grudgingly provided, one and all detesting the work of putting forth their best efforts for the amusement of an empty house, save for the solitary figure sitting silent and motionless in the shadow of the royal box. Music Ludwig loved, and many of his wildest extravagances and maddest acts of prodigality were due to the influence of Wagner, his one friend and adviser. It was Wagner who prompted his most transcendent folly, the erection of a huge theater at Baireuth for that composer's glorification. One performance alone entailed an expenditure of £20,000, of which £15,000 was paid by the king, the rest being barely covered by the sale of tickets.

Reared from his childhood amid the most enchanting scenery, Ludwig dearly loved the lonely mountains and the silent forests in which his possessions were so rich. Delighting to turn night into day, he would order his horses after dark, and the jingle of his sleigh bells and the big crack of the postilions' whips would bring the peasantry to their bedroom casements to see a brilliant equipage flash by, a phantom that vanished in a whirl of snow dust, a dream of red and gold and blue and silver, and above the head of the silent occupant two crowns glowing with electric light. It was only the simple inhabitants of the Bavarian Alps who ever caught a glimpse of these fairylike vehicles. The front of one was formed by a gigantic shell borne by Tritons, with little Cupids seated on its edge, whose tiny arms carried back wreaths to the royal occupant. The ornamentation of another was so profuse that but three small spaces were left on the panels, and these were occupied by delicate mythological scenes painted by the hand of a famous Munich artist. The king's sleighs were never drawn by fewer than four horses. He appears to have been fond of these animals, which he called his "dumb courtiers." But, like everything else about him, they were compelled to suffer in order to gratify their master's fancies.

During the winter of 1874 instructions were sent to the royal stables that the 80 best horses they contained were for several days to be fed on nothing but oats. The grooms imagined they were to be entered for a race. Though a blinding snowstorm was raging, Ludwig commanded some workmen to at once set about erecting a wooden tower in the forest adjoining his palace, and around this tower a gallery was to run. Finally when his plans were matured he stationed an orchestra of wind instruments near this erection, taking up his own position on the balcony. In the cornfields near he had scattered here and there drums, kettles and some soldiers with rifles loaded with powder, and an order was given that each man should remain hidden and silent. At a given signal the horses were led quietly to the foot of the tower. Then the king gave a sign which was understood by the leader of the orchestra, by the drums, kettles, trumpets and soldiers. In an instant the most infernal hubbub broke forth. Each drummer vied with the other to beat louder, the trumpeters nearly burst their cheeks, there were powder explosions, shrill whistles and most diabolical howls. The terrified horses broke their fastenings. Mad with terror, they reared, wheeled, zigzagged; plunging and kicking, they galloped here and there; with blood red nostrils and floating manes they bolted in all directions to the jeopardy of the orchestra and the terror of the drums and kettles in the fields. One by one they disappeared over the horizon, white with foam, still snorting and rolling their eyes. It was days before some of them were found. Many were picked up enfeebled, still wild and terrified. Some had reached the mountains; others had penetrated the woods or become engulfed in the marshes. His majesty, however, was well amused.

The tricks Ludwig played on his horses he also inflicted on his servants. Every one about him was in danger of life and limb. He injured at least 80 persons, and one he killed. It is not to be forgotten, however, that he was mad and ought long before this to have been under medical charge. For some offenses his attendants were confined in the dungeons of his castles; for others they were banished to America. One miserable lackey was charged with looking too curiously at his eccentric master. For this he was compelled to wear a black mask over his face for a whole year. Another was simply stupid. He had a seal set on his forehead. The king himself paid reverent homage to a certain tree, and there was a hedge upon which he bestowed his benediction as he drove by.—Pearson's Magazine.

A Plucky Artist.

It is extraordinary what some men can accomplish in spite of ill fortune. Verestchagin had his right thumb so badly bitten by a leopard some years ago that it had to be amputated. On the field of battle the middle finger of his right hand was made useless by a shot. By a fall on the steppes later the center bones of the same hand were shattered. Nevertheless Verestchagin is one of the foremost painters in Russia and makes as dexterous use of his right hand, lamed as it is, as any man in Europe.

A Beautiful City.

Manila is a beautiful city, about the size of San Francisco. It is built on both sides of the river Pasig, which is navigable to its source. Old Manila lies on the left bank. Parts of the masonic stone wall which was built around it 200 years ago are still visible, and some of the gates survive, through which a stream of solemn friars, grinning Chinese, resplendent Spanish officials, beggars in rags, pious nuns, handsome senoras, gay native girls, mestizos in uniform, natives in breechclouts, four horse carriages, two wheel pony wagons and creaking buffalo carts pours from morning till night. The cathedral, monasteries and government offices are in old Manila. The business quarter, the foreign shipping houses, the banks, stores and custom house are in Binondo, on the other side of the river.

Between the walls and the shore is the Luneta, the fashionable promenade, where the band plays and society enjoys the evening breeze, flirts under hundreds of electric lights and drives around the circle in carriages, which follow each other in a slow, dignified procession. The best houses in Manila are built of stone and are handsome residences, though there is no window glass used in their construction. Instead of glass the windows are glazed with translucent oyster shells. This is cut into squares so small that a window 8 feet by 4 will contain 250 of them. It is found that they temper the fierce glare of the sun and soften the light.—San Francisco Chronicle.

CURIOSITIES OF DRAFT.

How Fire Purifies Air and the Way Mines Are Ventilated.

A curious piece of apparatus used by Professor John F. Woodhull of the New York Teachers' college to illustrate the principle of ventilation consists of two lamp chimneys, a tallow candle and the lid of a pasteboard box. The box lid has two holes cut in it a few inches apart. The holes are a trifle bigger than the tallow candle. The candle stands in one hole. The lamp chimneys stand one over each hole. The object is to show how the draft of any burning substance can be made to get rid of unpleasant odors, foul air, etc. The candle is lighted and burns in the chimney which incloses it. If a lighted match is held at the mouth of the other chimney, the smoke from it will immediately flow down the tube and up the chimney in which the candle is burning. This is because the lighted candle gets its draft through the other chimney, and the air rushing down one and up the other carries the smoke from the match along with it. The reason the air does this is because the heat of the candle flame expands the air in the one chimney and forces it upward. The atmosphere, in order to even matters, supplies more by way of the only channel left open to it.

Now, a coal mine is freed from its foul air, and new, fresh air is drawn into it in exactly the same way. The entrance to some mines is comparatively small when the large excavations beneath the surface are taken into consideration. The air in the mine easily becomes foul and soon becomes unfit for human beings to breathe if some ventilation is not secured. It is only necessary to have two shafts and to build a fire at the entrance of one of them in order to secure the desired result.

If the fire is made to get its draft down one shaft and up the other, as in the case of the lamp chimneys, all of the foul air will be drawn out of the mine, and a corresponding quantity of fresh air will be drawn in. The danger of explosions of fire damp will also be averted, inasmuch as this deadly gas is drawn out and dissipated before it can collect in sufficient quantity to do damage. Of course there are mechanical contrivances for drawing bad air out of mines, but they are no more efficient than a simple furnace at the entrance of a shaft. A striking example of the value of a fire for the purpose of getting rid of foul odors is afforded in a jail in Newcastle, Del. It seems that the jail was built over a sewer which emptied into the river near by. The odor from the sewer filled the jail and made it a very unhealthy place to live in. The nuisance was abated by building a furnace and smokestack in one corner of the jailyard. A hole led down from the furnace to the sewer pipe. When the fire was lighted, the bad air in the pipe was drawn up by the fire and sent out of the stack many feet above the jail.

Something of this nature takes place when a storm occurs on a hot day. The air in a certain spot becomes heated and in expanding is forced upward, drawing with it a certain amount of moist air from the neighborhood surrounding the heated spot. The moisture in this air rapidly condenses when it reaches the cooler strata above, and, turning to water, descends to the earth again in the form of a shower.—Atlanta Constitution.

It's Moving Time Now.

And when you start to take down THAT OLD STOVE *you may find out that it* HAS SEEN ITS BEST DAYS. *It has been a good Stove, maybe, and done good service, but its usefulness is over* NOW. YOU NEEDN'T HESITATE as *to where to buy the next. Go where the ASSORTMENT is LARGEST.*

Go where Cooking Stoves and all other kinds of Stoves are

MADE A SPECIALTY.

Remember the big run we made on Stoves last Christmas, don't you?

Go Where Experience Has Taught You Smallest Profits Are Asked.

In Other Words, Go To

MURCHISON'S,
ORTON BUILDING.
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Just try us. Don't ask any more than this.

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NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

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at all prices, from 9c to 90c. We can save you money on your Dress Goods, Linings and Braids, Jets and Trimmings. We do a nice Dress Goods business with the masses. Braids from 2 to 35c per yard. Jets from 5 to 40c per yard. Silks at all prices, from 18c to $1.00 per yard. Send us your Dress Goods orders and we will try our very best to please you.

IN MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING we are doing quite a large business. Our Clay Worsted Suits at $5.00 are extra big values. Our fine all wool line of fancy Worsted at $7.50, $8.00 and $10 00 are up-to-date. We can sell you a nice line of fine goods at bottom prices in Boys' Suits.

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We can sell you a nice Boy's Suit for $1.00, $1.50, $2 00 up to $4.00. Our $3.50 and $4.00 Suits are of the very best of goods, and we do a nice business in this line. We sell also Ladies' Clothing ready-made. Nice Worsted Skirts at $1.00, $1.25, $2.00. Fine Brilliantine Skirts at $2.45, $3.00.

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GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.,
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IT WILL GIVE YOU WHEN YOU SEE THE PRICES WE HAVE PLACED ON OUR HANDSOME LINE OF PARLOR AND LIBRARY TABLES JUST OPENED, TOGETHER WITH NEW SIDEBOARDS, COUCHES AND FANCY MAHOGANY AND OAK ROCKERS. WE ASSURE YOU THESE ARE THE MOST ELEGANT EVER SHOWN IN WILMINGTON.

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Time and money have not been spared in making this selection. NO DOUBT WE CAN PLEASE YOU. Mail orders given prompt attention.
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October 1st IS THE BEGINNING OF THE LARGEST CLEARING SALE OF CARPET

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All Deposits made on or before November 1st, begin TO DRAW INTEREST from date at

Rate of 4 Per Cent. Per Annum.
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TO ALL POINTS
North, South and Southwest.

Schedule In Effect May 29, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M., leaves Lumberton 5:15 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 6:19 P. M., Laurinburg 6:23 P. M., Hamlet 6:39 P. M., Wadesboro 8:11 P. M. Monroe 9:12 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and at Hamlet with train 403 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 A. M. leaves Weldon 11:50 A. M., Raleigh 3:40 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:56 P. M., Athens 8:43 A. M., and Atlanta 5:20 A. M.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 P. M., Richmond 8:56 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., leaves Weldon 11:38 P. M., Raleigh 2:16 A. M., Sanford 3:33 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Rockingham 5:39 A. M., Wadesboro 5:53 A. M., Monroe 6:43 A. M., Charlotte 7:50 A. M., Lincolnton 10:35 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:19 P. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M.

Train 85—Leaves Atlanta 7:20 P. M., Athens 11:19 P. M., Monroe 6:05 A. M. Leaves Charlotte 6:10 A. M., Monroe 8:55 A. M., Wadesboro 7:01 A. M., Hamlet 8:00 A. M., Raleigh 11:25 A. M., Weldon 2:45 P. M.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9.05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 10.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 M. Leaves Athens 3:18 P. M., Monroe 9:40 P. M. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:38 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:55 P. M. Lincolnton 6:36 P. M., Charlotte 8:28 P. M., Monroe 9:40 P. M., Wadesboro 10:31 P. M., Rockingham 11:15 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 1:03 A. M., Raleigh 3:16 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:20 A. M., Richmond 9:30 A. M., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:30 P. M.

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JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 50 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54 "
Leave Sanford	1 08 P. M.
Leave Climax	2 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 40 "
Leave Greensboro	3 50 "
Leave Stokesdale	4 37 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07 "
Arrive Rural Hall	5 36 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Leave Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 27 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 00 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
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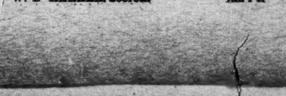

New York for Wilmington.

PAWNEE .....Saturday, November 19
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, November 26

Wilmington for New York.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, November 19
PAWNEE .....Saturday, November 26

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE .....Tuesday, November 15
PAWNEE .....Tuesday, November 22

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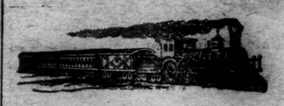

Schedule In Effect July 28, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M.: No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10 40 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:08 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.35 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:07 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:38 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M.: No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:35 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m. Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m. Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 9.25 P. M.: No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M.: No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:36. p. m. Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m. Sumter 9:23 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m. Denmark 6:19 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m. Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m. Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 4 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

SPECIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:05 p. m., †New York 9 00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:26 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 6:55 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 12:50 p. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:50 p. m., Rocky Mount 1.10 p. m., Wilson 2:30 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 3:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m

DAILY 9.30 A. M.: No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:45 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 9:30 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 8:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:32 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.55 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m. except Sunday 12.15 P. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M.: No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m. Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:05 a. m. Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:30 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 9:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 11:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrive Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18.

YELLOW FEVER PROBLEM.

A Matter That is Receiving the Earnest Attention of the Officials of the Marine Hospital Service.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The yellow fever problem has been receiving most earnest attention of late from the authorities here, particularly from the Marine Hospital Service and the War Department, owing to the important new relations established with Cuba and other fever localities to the south of us, and also because of the recurrence of the disease within this country during the past Summer. The purpose is to prepare during the coming Winter months for such an efficient cordon of protection around the country that the chances of a reintroduction of the disease will be reduced to a minimum, while at the same time the points of infection in Cuba and elsewhere will be so improved by sanitation, and guarded by quarantine, that the main sources of danger will be removed Already the Marine Hospital Service has begun its work of establishing a cordon of quarantine around Cuba. A large floating disinfecting plant is in operation in Havana harbor, and a similar floating disinfecting plant is at Santiago, although not yet in operation. These are to take charge of the shipping coming to American ports and put it through such thorough disinfection that all fever germs will be removed. Similar floating plants will be established at all other large commercial points, and such rigid rules put in force that the shipping will be free from danger before it out of Cuban waters, although the same rigid quarantine at American ports will be continued. Surgeon General Wyman is going ahead with his floating disinfection although the present laws are not all that is desired to give officials the right to establish quarantine outside of the country. Owing to this weakness of the law, strong efforts will be made to have Congress pass what is known as the Caffrey bill, granting additional quarantine powers, and beside the quarantine, to provide against the escape of the disease from the island, the authorities are now considering plans for the sanitation of the island on an extensive scale.

AFFAIRS AT SANTIAGO.

Negro Regiments to Move Camp—General Wood's Regulations—Cuban Troops Disbanding.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 17.—Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of the department of Santiago, has instructed Gen. Ewers, who is in command of the brigade of negro regiments at San Luis, where the drunken affray occurred on Monday night, to move the camp five miles from the town. It is probable that one of the regiments will be sent to an island near the entrance of Santiago harbor, where there are no inhabitants.

Some of the local papers continue to abuse the Americans, catering to the lower elements and striving to create a feeling hostile to America. The better class of Cubans of course regret the affray, but they do not exaggerate the outrage after the fashion of the sensational press.

The United States transport Victor, Capt. Brickley, arrived here to day en route to Ponce with United States troops on board. Capt. Brickley reports that while passing near San Salvador Island (Watling's Island) he saw a large ship bottom upward, which he almost ran into. Owing to the darkness he could not discover whether she was a sailing vessel or a steamer.

Gen. Wood has temporarily suspended foreclosure proceedings, owing to the fact that the money "sharks" have been trying to force the collection of small amounts loaned during the war. He believes that the mortgagers should have a reasonable chance to redeem.

Having satisfied himself of the incompetence of the staff of meat and slaughter house inspectors that held over from the old regime, Gen. Wood has dismissed the whole force and appointed new inspectors.

At Guantanamo, Gen. Perez, the mayor, now seems to be making an earnest effort to disband his former Cuban troops. Yesterday one man refused to lay down his arms and drew his weapon on a Cuban officer, who promptly killed him in self defence. The incident has had a good moral effect and the others of Perez's former command are now voluntarily relinquishing their arms, preparatory to disbanding.

OCCUPATION OF HAVANA.

Movement of U. S. Troops Will Begin Within Ten Days by a Division of the Seventh Corps.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The movement of U. S. troops to Havana province will begin within ten days. The exact date of their arrival will be determined by the reports of Maj. Gen. Greene, who commands a division of the Seventh corps and is now in Havana on business connected with garrisoning that province, and of Gen. Charles H. Humphrey and Colonel Hecker, of the quartermaster's department. These officers have authority to complete arrangements for the transportation of the troops; the quartermaster's officers being engaged in the supervision of the construction of wharves and depots to be used by the army.

The occupation of Cienfuegos is also receiving attention. Gen. Snyder will command the First brigade, which lands in that province. He will be followed soon afterward by Maj. Gen. Wilson and the First Corps. Nothing has been heard of the detachments of the Eighth cavalry which sailed for Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, but as there is no telegraphic communication with that part of the island no surprise is manifested at the War Department.

The conduct of the volunteer regiments in Santiago province may result in a transfer of some of these troops to a corps where a more rigid discipline can be enforced, and where regiments under command of general officers can be used to quell any disturbance of the immune regiments.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

THE SPANISH PRESENTMENT.

Assumption of the Entire Philippine Debt the Condition of Surrender.

PROPOSITION TO ARBITRATE.

Expected That the Americans' Reply Will Strictly Outline Their Position and Give Spain a Time Limit to Accept the Proposition.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, November 17.—The clerical force of the American peace commission was busy nearly all last night in translating the Spanish memorandum presented at yesterday's joint session. While the translators and typewriters were rendering the Spanish argument into printed English, counsel for the American commission studied it sheet by sheet, making notes of records to be examined and of law points bearing on the matter in hand. As a result, when the Americans gathered for their daily session to-day the Spanish presentment lay before them in English, ready for consideration and accompanied by data bearing upon it. No unofficial person knows the contents of the document presented by the Spanish commissioners yesterday, but it is safe to assume that, added to her insistence on the reservation of her Philippine sovereignty and her proposition to arbitrate the construction of the third article of the protocol, Spain has made two other important statements:

First. That on the high ground of financial probity she cannot allow any discussion of the validity of her action in pledging the resources of the Philippines for the payment of the Philippine debt.

Second. That in connection with the American proposal to reimburse Spain for her pacific expenditures in the Philippines she cannot admit of an inquiry as to how she has spent the proceeds of the loan based on the Philippine pledges.

If Spain has assumed this attitude, and it is believed she has done so, she practically compels the American commissioners to so consider at least the entire Philippine debt and its assumption by the United States or the Philippine islands as a condition to Spain's amicable surrender of her sovereignty over those islands.

It is difficult to understand how the Americans can reply to this in any other manner than by strictly outlining their position and giving the Spaniards a time limit in which to accept the propositions of the United States. But the American commissioners may patiently continue their endeavors to arrive at an amicable understanding on the subject.

Administration Feels Encouraged.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The administration feels encouraged over the outlook for a successful termination of the labors of the peace commissioners at Paris. Whether this renewed confidence is based on an abstract of the Spanish reply which was submitted at yesterday's meeting, or is founded upon private advices indicating a weakening of the Spanish position is not known, but it is probable that both of these have influence in brightening the prospects. The Spanish reply was not a surprise to the American commissioners, who, in fact, had prepared themselves in advance with instructions received directly from the President and Secretary Hay for a complete answer, until it was probably regarded as better policy and more in accord with the amenities of official exchange that the Americans should do the Spanish commissioners the courtesy of giving deliberate consideration to their carefully prepared agreement. But with all due intent to give proper weight to the Spanish representations, it must be said, up to this point, they have had very little effect in influencing the American commissioners; not because of any obstinate disregard of facts on their part, but for the simple reason that almost every one of the points made by the Spanish commissioners has been anticipated in the preparation of the American case—no small tribute to the acumen and diligence of Judge Day and Secretary John Moore.

The attempt of the Spanish commissioners to induce the Americans to accept their construction of the meaning of the protocol, where it touches on the Philippines, has been a flat failure.

The President himself was a party to the preparation of the protocol. It was he, who suspecting a purpose on the Spanish side to becloud the issue and leave open a door for future escape from the consequences of the war, had swept aside as so much chaff the message of the Spanish Duke Almodevar de Rio, and reducing the demands of the United States to what is called a precisis, had declared that the Spanish government might accept that as an exact statement of the demands of the United States. Having made the document, the President believes himself to be the person best competent to construe its meaning, and the American commissioners are consequently acting in conformity with his views.

Inasmuch as the Spanish are making most strenuous efforts to assert their sovereignty over the Philippines, all based upon the use of the word "disposition," instead of "possession," in that part of the protocol relating to the future of the Philippines, it may be stated that the American commissioners have been obliged to call attention to the fact that M. Cambon, who acted for the Spanish government in arranging the protocol, declared positively that the change, which was made at his instance, amounted to nothing, was of no significance in English, or as affecting the object aimed at, but was made merely because it sounded better in Spanish and would not be so humiliating to the Spaniards. Consequently the American commissioners could not for an instant think of allowing the sincerity of the then French ambassador to be drawn into question.

OUTRAGE IN OHIO.

Young White Girl Assaulted by a Negro in the Suburbs of Cincinnati.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 17.—Great excitement prevails to-night at Madisonville, one of the most aristocratic suburbs of this city. As Susan Williams, a white girl 16 years old, was riding on horse back into Madisonville this evening, she was stopped, pulled from her horse and outraged by an unknown negro. Officers and citizens with bloodhounds are scouring the country for the negro. If he is caught and identified a lynching is probable.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN AND MONTAUK POINT.

General Young's Testimony—The Battle of Guasima—Camp Wikoff—Complaints Were Unfounded.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The War Investigating Commission adjourned at 4 o'clock to-day to meet at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, to-morrow. After concluding the work in New York the commission will proceed to Boston, and returning will stop at Philadelphia, to make certain inquiries there. It is also expected that a number of witnesses will be called after the return to Washington, and if the commission does not go to Cuba some persons will be asked to come here. Colonel Denby will remain in Washington, while the other members of the commission are absent, and will take the testimony of such persons as may ask to be heard.

Major General S. M. B. Young was before the commission at its first afternoon session, relating his experience at Santiago and vicinity, and afterwards at Montauk. He said he had landed at Daiquiri on the 21st of June, and by the morning of the 23d his entire brigade had been put ashore. He had notified General Wheeler immediately, and had received orders to move on four or five miles and secure a good camp. He accordingly had pushed on to Siboney. He had asked General Wheeler where the good camping ground was, and he had replied that the Spaniards occupied it. "I then," said General Young, "asked his permission to go out to see the grounds, saying I should like to get it for our troops, to which Gen. Wheeler assented." In accordance with this arrangement he moved out at 5 o'clock next morning to fight the battle of Guasima, sending the volunteers and the Rough Riders by one road, and the regulars by another. He declared that there was no surprise in this fight and no ambuscade as had been reported. He had reconnoitered the Spanish camp with a glass for half an hour before the fight began, and he had attacked the Spaniards and not the Spaniards him. Speaking of the Rough Riders, he said, that they were allowed to be ambuscaded was due, "entirely to the demoralized reporter and the demoralized adjutant of the regiment, who had left the service soon afterwards." Gen. Young said he had occupied the enemy's camp that day, "and it was a good camp," he said, naively.

In reply to a question as to what aid he had secured from the Cubans in this fight he replied, "None whatever."

General Young said that immediately after the Guasima fight he had looked over the ground towards Caney and had informed General Wheeler that he was confident that he could take the place that night with his brigade if allowed to do so. General Wheeler had replied that his orders from General Shafter were not to advance without notifying him, and that he would notify the General of his (General Young's) wishes. He had not heard anything more officially in regard to the matter.

With this Gen. Young's service in Cuba ceased, and he was taken down with fever on the 30th of June and sent back home. After a period of sickness he was sent to Montauk Point to establish Camp Wikoff. He detailed the difficulties of the preparation of the camp. He said it had been impossible to get in floors, and that he had not considered them necessary, either for health or comfort. "I gave them lumber, hammer and nails, however, and told them to make themselves floors if they wanted them. I thought they were being treated too much like babies." Regarding the commissary supplies he said they were abundant, and that food enough had been allowed to spoil to feed 1,500 daily. The hospital and quartermaster stores were also ample. He had never in all his experience seen any army hospitals so well supplied with medicine and stores of all kinds.

The controlling motive in selecting Montauk was that of securing proper quarantine, and a very strict quarantine was observed. He considered the camp very healthful and the site desirable. "As to what was done there for the soldiers," he said, "I think I deserved more credit for what I did at Montauk than for what I did at LaGuasima. I think more was done than should have been done for the soldiers."

Telling of the hardships of one command which had just arrived from Cuba, he said, "they were not the heroes, being only regulars." He said the privations of the war were not so serious as Indian campaigns he had been engaged in. He was satisfied that most of the complaints against the camp were unfounded. Many of the complaints were made by men and women who had never seen men in camp. Appreciating the situation the soldiers had "played it on" the visitors, making complaints that were without foundation in order to get delicacies. "Soldiers like to be made babies of," he said, "and some of them soon got so they would not eat their regular rations."

General Young concluded his testimony with the statement that the soldiers were far better cared for than they had been in the civil war.

BATTLESHIP FORMIDABLE.

The Largest Warship in the World Launched at Portsmouth, Eng.

By Cable to the Morning Star

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Nov. 17.—Thousands of people to-day witnessed the launch of the ram battleship Formidable, at the dock yard here. She is said to be the largest battleship in the world, being of 15,000 tons displacement. She is 400 feet long, 75 feet beam, and draws 26 feet 9 inches of water. She cost over £1,000,000 and is estimated to steam 18 knots. A notable feature of the launch of the battleship was the entwining of the British and American flags on the official stand.

The armament of the Formidable consists of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick firing guns, eighteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders and eight maxim guns. She carries 900 tons of coal in her bunkers and will have a complement of 750 men. Her 12-inch guns are in hooded barbettes. She is to be driven by two propellers, and will have 15,000 indicated horse power.

WILL NOT VISIT SPAIN.

German Emperor and Empress will Travel Overland Direct to Berlin.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—An official telegram received here from Valetta, Island of Malta, says the Emperor and Empress of Germany have sailed for Pola, at the northern end of the Adriatic sea, from which port they will travel overland direct for home. It is explained that the Emperor decided upon this course because the temperature of the Mediterranean had become considerably cooler and the danger to the health of the Empress by a sudden change from a northern to a southern climate is thus lessened

RACE TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH.

Mass Meeting of Negroes in New York City Adopt Resolutions.

WHITE FANATICS TAKE PART.

The Governors of North and South Carolina Censured—Demand Made for Amendment to Constitution for Federal Interference.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 17.—A mass meeting of colored men and women to protest against the treatment of their race in some of the Southern States recently, was held to-night in Cooper Union. As a precautionary measure the police were out in force, as even in this city, in the Hell's Kitchen district, there has been a considerable amount of anti-negro sentiment. This precaution, however, was not at all necessary, as the gathering, although enthusiastic at times, was a very peaceable one. The hall was crowded with colored people, with a sprinkling of whites. A number of prominent white citizens, however, sent letters commending the object of the meeting. During a tedious wait for the speakers a white man with long flowing hair arose in his seat in the centre aisle and shouted: "If we only had a William Lloyd Garrison, a Wendell Philips or an Abraham Lincoln at this time."

This evoked tremendous applause. T. T. Fortune appeared on the stage a few moments later and took the presiding officer's chair. Mr. Fortune, in a lengthy address, told of the race troubles of the South. Ebenezer D. Bassett, formerly minister to Hayti, also spoke.

The following resolutions were adopted, with a lengthy preamble:

"*Resolved*, That we, citizens of Greater New York, protest against the rioting and revolution which have disgraced the States of North Carolina and South Carolina and which have been contrary to the letter and spirit of our institutions and calculated to subvert the guaranteed rights of citizens and to damage the good name, reputation and credit of the republic at home and abroad.

"*Resolved*, That we feel that the Governors of North and South Carolina are censurable for their failures to suppress the said rioting and revolution within their States and for their failure to invoke the aid of the Federal authority if they were not able or unwilling to cope with the condition of affairs.

"*Resolved*, That we deplore as un-American and provocative of endless friction and contention the antagonism to race and color which alone appear to have caused the said rioting and revolution in North and South Carolina, and that we insist upon it that the just rights of all citizens under the constitution shall be respected as the only safeguard against lawlessness and as the only guarantee of orderly government, and that we appeal to the conservative, law-abiding Christians of the republic to assist in the creation of a public opinion which shall compel those in authority to enforce and to secure to each citizen adequate protection in his life and property, in the exercise of his manhood and citizens' rights under the constitution.

"*Resolved*. That as the States of Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana have by constitutional enactment, disfranchised more than half of their population, we demand that the basis of representation of these States in Congress and the electoral college be reduced, in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the number of male citizens 21 yeass old as made and directed by section 2, of article 14 of the Federal constitution.

"*Resolved*, that we recommend such amendment to the constitution as will enable the President to use the Federal authority to protect the life and property of the citizens of the United States from organized or mob conspiracy whenever the Governor of any State from fear or collusion fears to afford such protection or to call upon the Federal government to afford it.

"*Resolved*, That we implore the guidance of Almighty God in the shaping of our homogenous citizenship, to the end that it may make for righteousness, for human progress and for the invincibility of our great and beloved republic against the elements of rioting and revolution from within and the assaults of enemies from without."

Among the other speakers were Lawson N. Fuller, J. P. Peaker, president of the State Summer League, Connecticut; Rev. Dr. J. N. Scott of Henderson, N. C., Rev. Benjamin W. Harris of Boston, and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis.

GEN. MILES RESPONSIBLE.

For Location of Camps at Chickamauga, Fernandina, and Miami, Fla.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 17.—The adjutant general of the army has furnished the war investigating commission a statement showing the authority upon which the camps occupied during the war with Spain were selected. It shows that General Miles located the camps at Chickamauga, Ga; Fernandina and Miami, Florida, and Camp Alger, Virginia; that General Lee selected that at Jacksonville, and General Merriam that at Camp Merritt, and that the other camps except that at Tampa, were selected by boards of officers. The report says that a permanent camp was never contemplated at Tampa, but that troops were sent there, preparatory for embarkation, on recommendation of Gen. Miles.

QUARANTINE CONOVENTION.

In Session at Memphis—It Will Discuss Means to Eliminate Yellow Fever.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 17.—The quarantine convention which was called by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, opened here to-day, about 125 delegates being in attendance.

The convention will discuss means to eliminate yellow feve, and endeavor to devise a quarantine looking to the conserving of the business interests in the territory annually afflicted with the scourge and afford protection to the people in towns which are liable to infection. The day was given over to organization and speech making. The committee on resolutions will report to-morrow.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a court of inquiry to meet at the navy yard at Norfolk next Tuesday for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the abandonment of the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, with a view of determining the necessity and responsibility therefore.

NO DEFINITE PLAN.

Department of Justice Officials Undecided as to Action in the Case of J. W. Tolbert of South Carolina.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—John W. Tolbert has received Governor Ellerbee's answer to his telegram asking whether the Governor would afford him protection from mob violence in returning to his home at McCormick, S. C. The Governor's reply, which is substantially as published in this morning's papers, is regarded by Tolbert as a practical admission that the Governor cannot afford him protection, and therefore it is said it is not likely that he will jeopardize his life by returning to his home in the present state of excited feeling. Up to this time no definite plans with respect to the prosecution of the participants in the riotous proceedings against J. W. Tolbert have been decided upon. The fact that Tolbert is the assistant postmaster at McCormick and not the postmaster, may have an important bearing on the case. Assistants to fourth class postmasters are not recognized by the law as officers of the government, they being appointed and paid by the postmaster. In the Postoffice Department they are recognized as miscellaneous employes. Assistant United States Attorney Cochran, from the Tolbert district, has been ordered to Washington for conference with the officials of the Department of Justice, and upon his arrival here to-morrow the whole South Carolina situation will be gone over and a line of action decided upon.

The case of R. H. Bunting, U. S. Commissioner at Wilmington, N. C., is said to present the same difficulties which have appeared in the Tolbert case, and it is thought that instructions will soon be given to the United States attorney to make an investigation of the facts, with a view to beginning proceedings.

DOCKING FACILITIES

Needed for Battleships Upon Waters Near Key West—Chief Endicott's Recommendations.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy Chief Endicott, of the bureau of yards and docks, makes a strong point of the necessity for ample docking facilities, not only for small vessels but for the battleships upon waters near Key West. He said this place was, during the war, and may be in the future an important base of naval operations, able strategists having pronounced Key West and Dry Tortugas the key to the Gulf of Mexico. Therefore, it is held that careful study should be given to the subject to determine some point at which the very best docking facilities shall be provided. Had the war with Spain continued many months more the absence of docking facilities in those waters would have been most seriously felt and might have affected its fortunes. The estimates submitted for the next year provide for only one new dock which is to be of the largest type, constructed of granite and con rete and located at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The estimates for the various navy yards for the next fiscal year include: Norfolk, Va, $2,000,000, ($1,500,000 being for a new dock); Port Royal, S. C., $145,000; Key West $112,520.

WARM WIRELETS.

Serious insurrections are developing in China.

Joseph Jefferson, the actor, was reported slightly improved last night.

At the Madrid cabinet council yesterday the Minister of Justice, Senor Groisserad, said that the fears inspired by the Carlists agitation were absolutely groundless.

Chinese rebels have attacked and looted the town of Kwei Fu in the upper Yang Tse Kiang valley, and have burned the Catholic mission there. No details are obtainable.

Misleading Names.

Perhaps the most misleading name on the map is that of Tierra del Fuego, the "Land of Fire." The name would imply that it was a land of volcanoes in constant activity. The fact is, however, that it contains no volcanoes and is a country of perpetual wet and cold. It got its name from the fact that it was sighted by Magellan at night in consequence of a large fire having been ignited by the natives on shore. The same discoverer happened to have very fine weather after he had rounded the Horn, and so gave the name "Pacific" to a part of the ocean which is exceptionally subject to storms.

Again, Boothia Felix, a peninsula in arctic America, in which the magnetic pole is located, is anything but "happy" or "pleasant," as its name would imply. It was named after Sir Felix Booth, who provided funds for the expedition which discovered it. In another sense the name of America is wholly misleading, since it is derived from that of Amerigo Vespucci, who did not discover the new world.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

IN CHINESE WATERS.

Terrible Disaster—Steamers In Collision—Seventy Persons Drowned.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 17.—Advices by steamship Empress of China tells of a terrible disaster in an inland sea on October 25, when the steamer Kinshiu Maru came into collision with the steamer Myagawa Maru off Takami, with the result that the latter sank in a few minutes. It is reported that as many as 130 persons were saved but that 70 were drowned. The Myagawa sunk in three minutes. So strong was the impact that the captain, who was on the bridge, was thrown into the sea.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, fo **1 cent** per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than **20 cents.** Terms positively cash in advance

For Sale—One No. 18 Grocers' Favorite, floor Star Coffee Mill New, only used a few months. Address, "B", 312 North Third street, City. no 18 1m

Strayed or Stolen—White Pointer Dog with yellow ears and a yellow spot in center of his forehead. Any information furnished leading to his return will be rewarded C. M. Butler, 130 North Third street. no 18 3t

Wanted to Sell Cheap or trade for two Bicycles, a good Iver Johnson Tandem in good order. Address, D. B. Rouse, Wilson, N. C. no 17 1w

Marine Engine for sale. Walter Taft, no 17 7t

Xmas Goods—Our stock of Fancy Candies, Apples, Nuts, Raisins, Cakes, Crackers, Cheese, Mullets, Peanuts, etc., is complete. Quotations free. Love & Flynn. no 17 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 25 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street no 15 tf

I Am Paying special attention to selling property. If you have any real estate for sale I should like to have it on my list. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. oct 1 tf

I Have Several desirable houses to rent forn ext year still left. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. oct 1 tf

W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, offers for sale houses ranging in price from $7,250 to $150. Also some desirable building lots. oc 5 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 2 tf

For Rent—The Neff store, on South Water street; two floors. Suitable for commission house or storage. Apply to D. O'Connor, real estate agent. no 5 tf

Consign Your Chickens Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. B. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilmington, N. C. oc 30 tf

Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. See L. Tate Bowden when you want the nicest and freshest in the produce line at the very lowest possible prices. No. 6 Princess street. oc 27 tf

I'm a White Man. I Dye to live, and will clean your clothes four different ways. Give me a trial. T. C. Dickinson, 212 Market street. oc 24 1m

W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, offers for rent a Store on Market street, between Front and Second at $30 a month. oc 5 tf

W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, offers for rent a 12-room house with cistern and bath and sewer for $30 a month. Also a number of other desirable houses in various parts of town. oc 5 tf

Lost—Ladies' double-case Gold Watch with Victoria chain. Leave same at Nutt's Drug Store. No questions. Reward. oc 14 tf

White Barber Shop—I have employed an ther white barber, and with three chairs now, am better prepared than ever to accommodate my patrons. Wm. Tienken, 105 Princess street. oc 12 1m

Bargains in China, Glassware, etc., for the next 15 or 30 days at Watson's China Store, No. 26 South Front street. All goods at cost. se 11 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 95 tf

Pratt's Food, Magic Food. Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 92, Bell 'Phone No. 92. au 19 tf

Country Produce of every kind at low prices. Country shipments solicited. Choicest Fruits. Bell 'Phone 388. P. H. Smith 314 Campbell street au 14 tf

Snip Your Cotton, Naval Stores and all kinds of Country Produce to me Highest prices, quick sales and prompt returns. I also inspect tar and turpentine. H. B. Register, 105 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C. jy 26 tf

For Rent—Sixteen rooms, water works and bath. Second floor. Market between Second and Third streets. Suitable for boarding house. Apply to D. O'Connor, real estate agent no 5 tf

For Rent—Store in the Samson Building, North Water street; two floors Good stand for commission business. Apply to D. O'Connor, real estate agent. no 5 tf

M. C. Benson—Country Produce and Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits shipments of Country Produce from merchants and farmers. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to my care. no 3 tf

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YOUR ORDERS FOR GROCERIES.

We handle the Best Quality of **Staple Groceries** and give special attention to Orders by Mail.

Prompt Shipments and Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

SEND US AN ORDER OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

McNAIR & PEARSALL,

se 23 tf 319, 321 and 323 Nutt street.

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"RYE."

Not (Old Red Eye Rye) but the

BEST OF RYE FLOUR,

Graham and Whole Wheat Flour, Fine No. 1 Mackerel, Sour-krout, Dill Pickles, Mince Meat, Sausage, Mullets. In fact, any and everything you need to fill your table with the

Choicest Groceries.

S. W. SANDERS,

oc 27 tf 'Phone 109.

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11TH, 1898.

The Sixty-third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, November 23, 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

JAMES F. POST, JR.,
no 13 tf Secretary W. & W. R. R. Co.

Wanted,

A Stenographer.

State qualifications and salary expected. Apply to

W. A. RIACH,
no 16 tf General Auditor, A. C. L., Wilmington, N. C.

Our Fall Stock of Groceries

Has all been received fresh, and our supply of delicacies, Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Cereals and Farinaceous Foods, Tapioca, Buckwheat and Oat Meal will be found high grade, pure, wholesome and palatable, and great care is taken to select only the finest quality, for which our prices are as low as you will pay for an inferior grade elsewhere.

THE KING GROCERY CO,

B. F. KING, MANAGER.

'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge
no 4 tf

Carpet Sale.

INGRAIN CARPETS, 85-cent grade, 3 ply.

Guaranteed All Wool, for 50c per yard.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

Near Fourth Street Bridge.

no 6 tf

A TIP.

WE ARE READY TO MAKE YOU A HANDSOME AND STYLISH SUIT OR OVERCOAT. OUR LINES OF SUITINGS AND OVERCOATINGS HAVE NO EQUAL IN THIS CITY. YOU SHOULD SEE THEM. OUR LINE OF UNDERWEAR WILL INTEREST YOU.

NECKWEAR OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALL THE FADS IN FURNISHING GOODS.

M. H. CURRAN,

no 6 tf 107 Princess street.

OUR BARGAIN WEEK.

SURPRISE SALE.

PRICES that will baffle our competitors and make them ponder and wonder how our PRICES are kept down and our fast increasing trade kept up. We will offer a vast amount of Bargains during the week, beginning

Monday, Nov. 14, to Saturday, Nov. 19.

Our TERMS will be CASH.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

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Carrying Coals to Newcastle

Would be as unnecessary as looking around Wilmington for any better COAL than you will find right here at this yard. No one can offer you better than the best, and every one in Wilmington knows that

Our Coal is Clean

and well screened, high grade and perfectly satisfactory, and you Can't Beat Us on Prices Anywhere.

WM. E. WORTH & CO.

no 1 tf

Our Specialties.

Waterman's Fountain Pens,
Eastman's Kodaks,
Remington T[illegible]

Blank Books and Office Stationery, Pictures [illegible],
Wall Paper and Window Shades,
School Books and Supplies.

C. W. YATES & CO.

no 15 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Sept. 20th, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$638,483 52	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	453 37	Surplus	70,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	95,600 00	Undivided profits	12,600 73— 82,600 73
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Circulation	40,500 00
Due from other Banks	$138,779 02	U. S. Deposits	$ 50,000 00
Cash on hand	77,717 73—211,495 75	Other Deposits	637,933 91—707,933 91
Total	$956,034 64	Total	$956,034 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Sept. 20, '96.	Sept. 20, '97.	Sept. 20, '98.
Total Deposits	$462,000	$594,000	$707,000
Surplus and Net Profits	67,500	70 500	82 600

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892 se 20 tf

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For Roasting, Broiling, Boiling or Frying we have constantly on hand the choicest cuts in Chops, Steaks, Roasts, Poultry, Hams and Bacon, and all kinds of game in season. Our Meats are juicy, tender and sweet as a hickory nut, and our prices will tempt the economical to buy our prime meats in preference to any other.

I. B. RHODES.

no 1 tf

R. R. LOVE & BRO.,

110 North Water Street.

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LYE, SOAP, STARCH, MAHOGANY TOBACCO.

50 Boxes Fresh L. Cakes. All kinds of Produce handled on Commission. oc 19 tf